

GERENCSKE, Ferenc

Heavy industry as the basis of light industry. Veszprem vegyip  
egy konz. 4 no.4:317-318 '60

1. Szombathelyi Pamutipar, Szombathely.

GERENCSEI, Ferenc, dr.

Experiences with ephedrine dihydroxydodecinon-scopolamine injections  
in 850 otorhinolaryngological operations. Fulorrgegygyaszat 9  
no.1:43-45 Mr '63.

1. Orazagos Rauma- es Furdougyi Intezet Ful- orr- gegesztalya.  
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (EPHEDRINE) (SCOPOLAMINE)  
(CODEINE) (ANESTHESIA) (INJECTIONS, SUBCUTANEOUS)  
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

GERENCSEK, Ferenc, dr.

Data to the relation of smoking to cancer of the respiratory tract. *Fül-orr-gegyógyászat* 10 no.2:78-83 Je'64

1. Országos Reuma és Furdougyl Intezet (Budapest) Fül-orr-gegy-  
osztalyanak (Foorvos: Kratochwill, Ede, dr.) kozlemenye.

The Production of 99.99% (Super-Purity) Aluminum  
and Germanium (Aluminum (Budapest, 1961, 4, (3), 65-  
66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). A brief review of the prodn., pr-  
cess, and appn. of super-purity Al.—I. S. M.

KALAN, Tibor; JANIK, Jozsef; KURUCZ, Imre; STEINGRUBER, Istvan;  
GERENCSEK, Jozsef; OROS, Gyula; KOLLAR, Medard

Diemaking by hot impression. Koh lap 9 no. 9: 390-399 S '54.

GERENCSEI, Jozsef, okl. ~~valas~~ kohomernok

Examination of the continuous annealing furnace of the Gsepel Iron and Steel Works. Koh lap 93 no.12; Suppl: Ontode 11 no.12:277-283 D '60.

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

Gerencsér, J. ; Kun, L.

The small-grain heat-exchanger Kun system. p. 573.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodási Tudományos Egyesület)  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

GERENCSEI, M.

Additive optical copying of colored lantern slides on the basis of measuring the average permeability of negatives. p.129

REF ES HANG TECHNIKA. (Optikai és Kinotechnikai Tudományos Egyesület)  
Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 5, no.5, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAI) IC., Vol. 8, no.12, Dec. 1959  
Uncl.



GERENCSEK, Miklos, egyetemi tanarseged

Additive optical duplication of color diapositives on the basis of measuring the average permeability of negatives. Kép hang 5 no.5: 138-141 0 '59.

~~TERES~~ S, Geza; GERENCSEK, Miklos

Some photographic conditions of the qualitative improvement of serial  
photos. Geod kart 13 no.2;120-123 '61.

GERENCSEK, Miklos, mernok, tanarseged

Subtractive copying of color paper pictures on the basis of measuring  
the average permeability of negatives. Kep hang 6 no.4:97-102 Ag '60.

1. Erdomernoki Foiskola, Sopron.

GERENCSER, Miklos

Density extent measurement of photogrammetric negatives.  
Geod kart 15 no.3:188-194 '63.

GERENCSEK, Miklos, egyetemi adjunktus

Subtractive lamp house with continuous filtration and its  
simple solution by means of a comparator. Kép hang 10 no.  
1:15-18 F '64.

1. Erdszati ez Falpari Egyetem, Sopron.

GERENCSEK, Nandor, dr.

Erythematogenous role of certain detergents. Borgyogy. vener. szemle.  
8 no.3:91-93 May 54

1. Tanácskorház, Sopron. Bor- és Nemibetegosztalya, Vezető:  
Gerencsér Nandor dr., főorvos)

(SKIN, diseases,  
caused by detergents)  
(DETERGENTS, injurious effects,  
ekindis.)

GNRENCSEK, Mándor; MEDGYESI, György

Effect of substances with auxin-like action on pathogenic thread-like fungi. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 11 no.4:143-147 Aug 57.

1. A Soproni Városi Kórház közleménye.

(PLANT HORMONES, eff.

chlorophenoxyacetic acids, on growth of thread-like pathogenic fungi (Hun))

(FUNGUS, eff. of drugs on same)

COUNTRY:	Hungary	n-22
CATEGORY		19363
ABS. JOUR.	RZKHin., No. 5 1960, No.	
AUTHOR	Gerehocz, P.	
NOTE	Not given	
TITLE	Experience Gained in Starting V-2 Desulfurization Plant Operation on the Inglox Process	
ORIG. PUB.	Kohasz Lapok, 14, No 5, 220-223 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	Results from the operation of the soda-arsenic desulfurization process at the recently completed gas purification plant of the Debrecen Metallurgical Trust with a throughput of 500,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day are described. The H <sub>2</sub> S content in the gas is reduced from 16-18 gms to 0.02-0.03 and sometimes 0.01 gm/m <sup>3</sup> . Carelessness of the maintenance of the optimal pH of the wash liquor (7.0-8.2) caused high As losses. It is proposed to carry out the aging of the fresh liquor in separate equipment. The	
CARD:	1/2	



GREENCSE, Pal

Experiences in putting into operation a Thylox type gas desulfurization plant. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.4:319-321 '60

1. Dunai Vasmu, Sztaalinvaros.

GERENCSEK, V.; NAGY, N.

GERENCSEK, V.; NAGY, N. Producing farm animals in poultry husbandry by  
crossbreeding. p. 216

Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956

AGRA TUDOMÁNY

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

GERENDAS, GY.

Wage accounting cannot be simplified in itself. p. 31.

TOBBTERMELES, VOL. 5, NO. 7, July 1955

(Uzemi Tergazdasagi es Szervezesi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

GERENDAS, Istvan

Problems of vocational training in architecture. Magyar tud 68  
no.1:29-42 '61. (EEAI 10:8)  
(Architecture)

GERENDASH, I. [Gerendas, I.], prof. (Vengriya)

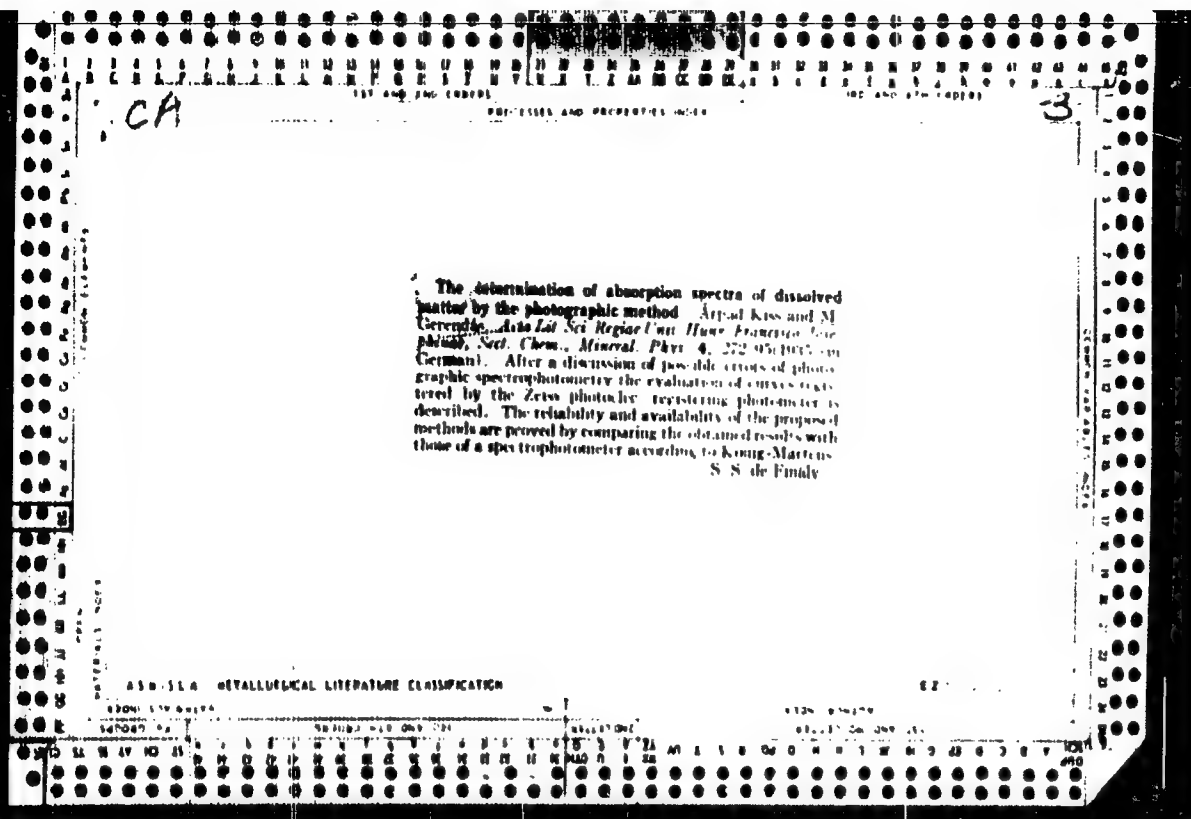
Further improvement in the qualifications of scientific workers,  
engineers and teachers. Mir nauki no.1:13-16 '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Rukovoditel' stroitel'nogo fakul'teta Tekhnicheskogo uni-  
versiteta stroitel'stva i svyazi v Budapeshte.

(Hungary---Technical education)

(Hungary---Teachers, Training of)



[illegible]

CR

117

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The absorption spectrum of Hungarian insulin preparations. M. Gerendás and H. Bugyi. Magyar Orvosi Arch. 39, 341 (1937). F. Borch

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

RECEIVED

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117 AND 740 ORDER		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		117 AND 740 ORDER	
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">CA</div>				11A	
<p>Technical data on myosin threads with some observations on their contraction. M. G. <i>Myosin Threads</i>. <i>Adv. Chem. Ser.</i> <i>Neel, Harv. L. 1962</i>. <i>U.S. Nat. Acad. Sci.</i> <i>1962</i>. <i>U.S. Nat. Acad. Sci.</i> <i>1962</i>. Myosin threads can be easily made from a 24-hr. ext. dild. with salt soln. in the ratio 100:50 and centrifuged. Myosin exts. and threads can be stored at 0° for a week without any loss of activity. Myosin threads seem to contract isometrically. Treated threads in which the myosin nuclei were arranged coaxially to the thread axis showed an anisometric contraction. The become simultaneously shorter and thicker. Double retraction disappears in threads as in original muscle during contraction. Li, Na, K, Mg, and Mn ions did not diminish thread contraction and did not increase elasticity. Cu ions increased elasticity but at the same time stopped activity. Zn, Al, Fe, Co, and Ni ions increased elasticity at given concns. and diminished activity in low ratio only. Mn and Co have the same effect as Mg on contraction. E. van Emely</p>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <p>ADN-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> </div> <div style="width: 60%; text-align: right;"> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> </div> </div>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> </div> <div style="width: 60%; text-align: right;"> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> <p>BOOK 5143100</p> </div> </div>					

*ca*

PERMEABILITY OF MYOSIN MEMBRANES. Mihály Gerendás (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany, Hungary). *Magyar Biol. Kutatásért Munkái* 15, 431-3 (1943). — Membranes were made out of B myosin prep. according to Banga (C.A. 40, 7343) and Szent-Györgyi (C.A. 40, 7343) and on one side of them a colorless soln. and on the other side a colored soln. was placed. The diffusion measured the permeability of the membrane. To increase the texture of the myosin membrane it was dropped into 0.01 M  $ZnSO_4$  for 1 min. The diffusion of colored soln. increased under addn. of adenosinetriphosphate which effected a contraction of myosin. István Fialy

10

ASB-11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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<p>11F</p> <p>ca</p> <p>Inactivation of thrombin. M. Gerendás (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany). <i>Nature</i> 157, 817-8(1946).          --Reaction-kinetic expts. indicate that inactivation of thrombin is due to two parallel and sep. causes, a sudden adsorption and a fermentative process. Thrombin adsorption is reversible. At a low concn it follows the Langmuir adsorption isotherm, but at a high concn it shows deviations from this law. Increase of temp. diminishes the adsorption, and the presence of CHCl<sub>3</sub> or a.c. hinders it. In plasma heated to 100° (and again cooled) adsorption takes place. Thrombin inactivation due to the effect of enzymes follows a unimol. reaction type (A 0.4-0.5 at 25°). If the temp. is raised 10°, the value of A is increased 2-2.5 times. Metals (Al<sup>+++</sup>, Fe<sup>+++</sup>) accelerate, metal-binding reagents hinder, the effect of the inactivator. A cofactor can be dialyzed off. During clotting, one ml. of blood contains only 4-5 thrombin units, when the inactivator is eliminated, 300 units of thrombin are found. W. H. Fishman</p>	
<p>11F</p>	<p>11F</p>

GERE' DAS, R. 1947

"Microscopic Investigation of Muscle Fibril Turned on its Longitudinal Axis."

Arch. Biologica Hung, 1947, 17 (186-192)

Abst: Exc. Med. 1, Vol. 111, No. 12, p. 462

100 AND THE CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 F

can

Isotropy in the J striation of striated muscle. A. G. Matedley and M. Garoschko (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany). *Nature* 150, 502-3 (1947); cf. C.A. 50, 789F. Rat muscles, freed from myosin and actin, was exposed to successively diminishing concns. of KI until swelling restored the original size. The pieces were treated with HCHO, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 10  $\mu$ , and analyzed by a polarized-light microscope. Neg. birefringent material, found in the J striation, was extractable from it with Weber's soln. contg. 30% urea. The material, identical with the neg. doubly refracting and P-contg. structure protein of Ilunga and Szent-Gyorgi, is the cause of isotropy in contractile proteins. H. Edwards

100 AND THE CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 F

can

Isotropy in the J striation of striated muscle. A. G. Matedley and M. Garoschko (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany). *Nature* 150, 502-3 (1947); cf. C.A. 50, 789F. Rat muscles, freed from myosin and actin, was exposed to successively diminishing concns. of KI until swelling restored the original size. The pieces were treated with HCHO, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 10  $\mu$ , and analyzed by a polarized-light microscope. Neg. birefringent material, found in the J striation, was extractable from it with Weber's soln. contg. 30% urea. The material, identical with the neg. doubly refracting and P-contg. structure protein of Ilunga and Szent-Gyorgi, is the cause of isotropy in contractile proteins. H. Edwards

GERENDAS, H.  
(36037)

Koltai-Anna Krankenhaus, Budapest. Die Wirkung des Toluidinblaus and der Thrombokinese auf den Vorgang der Thrombininaktivierung The effect of toluidine blue and thromboplastin upon inactivation of thrombin Experientia 1948, 4/10 (402-403) Graphs 2

It is shown that toluidine blue and thromboplastin strongly reduce the thrombin-inactivating power of heparin in vitro.

Grandjean - Copenhagen

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No 7, Sec. II, July 1949

O. A.

1

**Intravenous thrombin effect.** M. Geyrhofer and A. Casper. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 185-191 (1950). All thrombin injections in rabbits there was no lethal dose but there was a lethal concentration and a lethal injection velocity. This seemed to be equal to 20.0 units/cc./min. The blood coagulation period increased from 130 sec. to 12 min. after repeated thrombin infusions. The amt. of the applied thrombin was 2-3 times as high (420 units) as the quantity needed to coagulate the blood of a rabbit *in vitro* within 1 min. The blood fibrin decreased to 49 mg. cc. from 350 mg. cc. The coagulation time and the inactivation of thrombin reached normal about 8 hrs. after the application of thrombin. Thrombin, when appearing in the blood, is inactivated and the organism thus avoids intravascular coagulation. Blood coagulation capacity is regulated by inactivation which is dependent on the amt. of thrombin injected into the blood.

István Fényi

C.A.

114

**Thrombokinase-heparin antagonism in vitro** — I. Csikó, M. Csikó, and M. D. F. Csikó. *Arch. Bio. Hung.* 18, 186-92(1948).—When dried brain thrombokinase (I) was shaken in Ca-free Ringer soln., two phases were formed. Pouring off the milk-like turbid liquid, undissolved I remained in the lower layer. Now to 5 ml. of this layer 1.0 ml. 0.001% toluidine blue and 0.2 ml. 0.2% heparin were added. Heparin disappeared from the soln. until a balance was reached. Further expts. showed that brain tissue must contain heparin or a heparin-like substance sol. in water. I was capable of binding considerable added heparin. Equil. exists between the heparin concn. of I and that of the soln. above this phase. This could be proved in preps. of human and rat brain. I considerably diminished the thrombin-inactivating velocity; I also decreased the thrombin-inactivation velocity augmented by a simultaneous application of heparin. This shows that I may suspend equally the effect of heparin originally present in the blood and the effect of added heparin. Istvan Fényi



C. A.

116

The role of heparin and histamine in anaphylactic shock.  
 István Cséko, Mihály Gerendás, and Miklós D. F. Gál-  
 vany. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 193-9 (1948). Rabbits  
 (about 2 kg.) were sensitized by 0.3 cc. horse serum. After  
 2 weeks 3 cc. horse serum was injected to obtain anaphylac-  
 tic shock. Blood samples were investigated 3-180 min.  
 after reinjection. The thrombin-inactivating capacity of the  
 serum of rabbits in shock showed considerable increase 3  
 min. after reinjection and reached a max. in 15 min.,  
 then diminished slowly and reached normal values in 1 hr.  
 Then followed a further decrease with a min. value in 200  
 min. and reaching normal in 300-400 min. The appearance  
 of histamine and heparin in blood seems to be correlated.  
 Excess histamine as a compensation procedure leads to  
 mobilization of heparin and conversely excess of heparin  
 leads to mobilization of histamine. István Fényes

C:4

116

The mechanism of peptone shock István Cséki, Mihály Garvándi, and Miklós D. F. Udvardy. *Arch. d. Biol. Hung.* 18, 200-4, 1948).--Peptone (0.1 g./kg. body wt.) was injected as a 10% soln. into rabbits and dogs. Then 3, 15, 30, 60, 120, and 150 min. after this injection blood samples were taken to det. the velocity of thrombin inactivation. A rapid increase of inactivation could be observed which reached its max. value in 10-20 min. Heparin phase blood coagulation time was then increased. Inactivation velocity later diminished to normal histamine phase and remained stationary. *In vitro*, peptone in the concn. used *in vivo*, 1.5 mg./cc. blood, had no effect on the inactivation. The increase of inactivation is due to the appearance of heparin and its decrease to the appearance of histamine. The shock symptoms seem to take place during the heparin phase. Later the histamine-heparin balance of the tissue is upset by excretion of heparin and thus excess histamine exists which then exerts its pharmacol. effects.

István Finkly

C.A.

11H

Effect of reactor on the thrombin inactivation capacity of blood. Mihály-Astermák, István Cséke, and Miklós Is. E. Magyar. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 10, 295-32 (1948) 100 cc. of reactor (1) per kg. body wt. was injected into the left ear veins of rabbits and blood samples were taken from the vein of the right ear. In previous expts. in vitro it was without effect. Its intravenous dose caused a diminished thrombin inactivation, but this effect differed from that of intravenous histamine injection. It works through the cellular system. The increase of accumulating capacity of the reticulo-endothelial system is based, even in the presence of I, on the reduction of the thrombin-inactivating capacity of blood. István Finkly

GERENDAS M. Biochem. Lab. of the Hungarian Biol. Res. Inst., Tihany, Lake Balaton  
Inactivation and stabilisation of thrombin Hungarica Acta Physiologica 1948, 1/4-5  
(97-115) Graphs 14, Tables 6

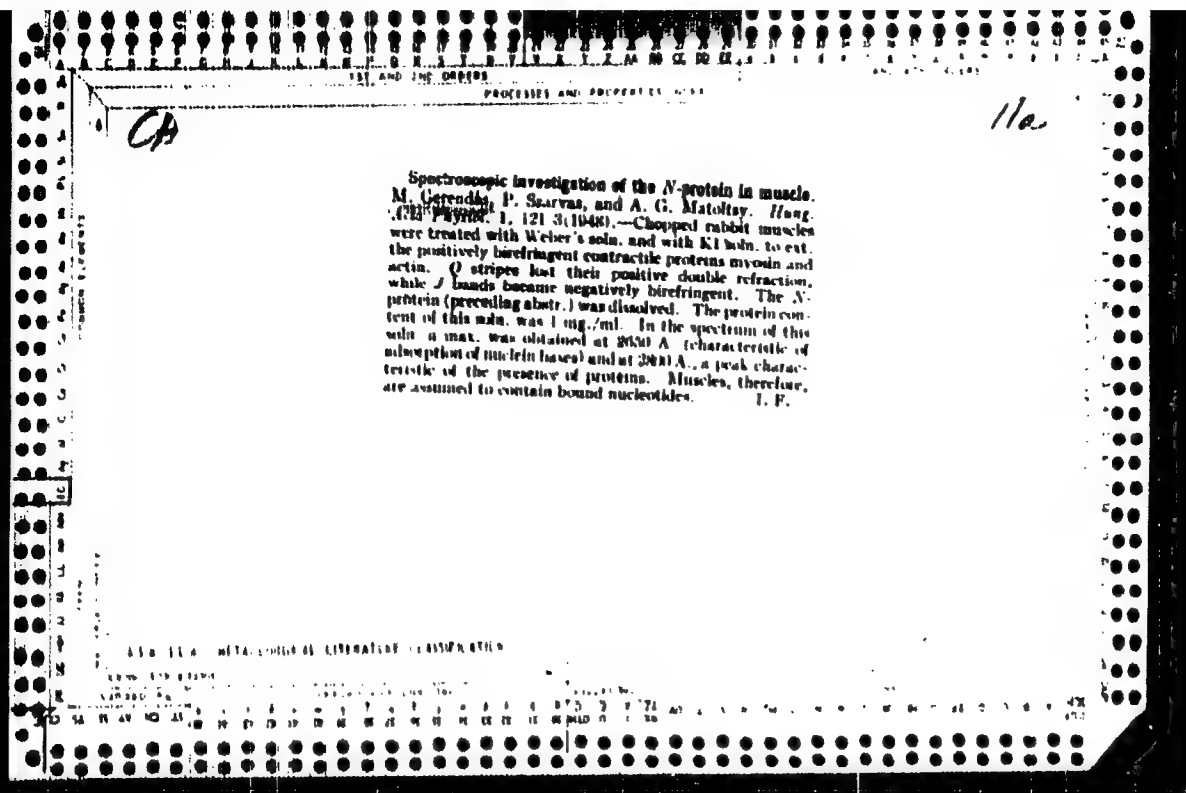
Disappearance of thrombin in the blood is caused by a sudden adsorption and by a progressive inactivating process. The adsorption is reversible, follows the Langmuir adsorption isotherm, and can be inhibited by chloroform. The inactivation is of the monomolecular reaction type (reaction velocity constant  $k_{-1} = 0.5$ ) and its velocity can be reduced with metal binding reagents. A hundred times more thrombin can be demonstrated in the blood on cessation of adsorption and inactivation than during normal clotting.

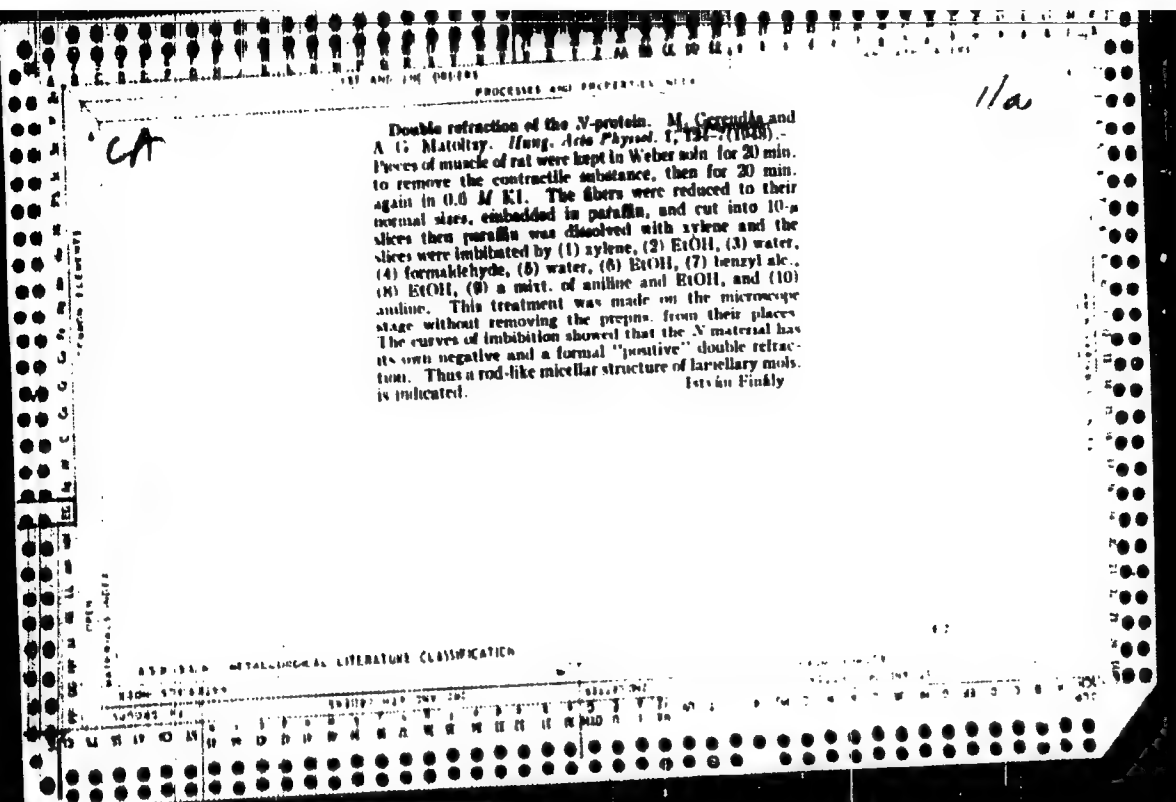
Gerendas - Tihany

SO: Physiology Biochemistry and Pharmacology. Section II, Vol. 2, No. 9.

**THE NATURE OF CROSS STRIATION.** A. G. Matulis and M.  
Gerasimova. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 116-20(1948).  
Hal muscles were treated with (1) Weber's fluid (alk. KCl  
soln.) to which 1 mg./ml. adenylypyrophosphoric acid had  
been added, (2) 0.6 M KI, or (3) Weber's fluid contg.  
30% urea. In fibres treated with (1) the double refraction  
of segment A was decreased or completely missing,  
while negative birefringence was observed. In plain light  
no change could be found. If this treatment was followed  
by an extn. by (2) the J bands became negatively birefringent. In plain light no changes of structure could be  
observed. If the treatment by (2) was followed by (3),  
both the double refraction and the microscopic structure  
disappeared. Thus the isotropy of J bands can be attributed  
to the presence of a negatively birefringent protein  
having a periodic distribution and compensating the positive  
double refraction within the J segments. This protein  
is called N-protein

István Fényi





11a

CA

Analysis of the structure of the bands A and J of striated muscle, on the basis of imbibition investigations. M. G. Gerasimov and A. G. Matolity. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 195-23 (1948).—The imbibition curve of actomyosin must have its own positive and a formal negative double

✓ refraction, on the basis of calcs., and on the basis of the imbibition curve of band A. 11 references. I. P.

(Hungarian B.U. Res. Inst. Tihany)

ASB-5L4 DUTALLUNICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

SEARCHED INDEXED

REF ID: A61111



GERENDAS M.  
(1862)

Biochemical Laborator, Hungarian Biological Research Institute, Tihany Histamine - heparin - thrombin chain mechanism Nautre 1948, 162/4111 (257-258) Graphs 1  
Heparin increases the reaction velocity of the inactivation of thrombin. Toluidine blue diminishes the velocity of inactivation. Histamine also decreases this velocity both in vitro and in vivo. Presumably an equilibrium between heparin and histamine exists in the blood, and the inactivation of thrombin is dependent upon the relative amounts of these drugs. Grandjean - Copenhagen

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 11, No. 4, Sect. 11 - April 1949

Q.4.

114

Histamine and the coagulation of blood. I. Cséka, M. Simonovits, and M. D. P. Pálvay (Eukomhagyvetem. Általános Kórtani Intézet, Budapest). (From *Helv. 80*, 247-54 (1948)).—Addn. of 0.003-0.010 mg./cc. histamine (I) to recalcified human plasma contg. 0.2% Na oxalate has no effect on coagulation. Addn. of 0.10 mg. I decreased the coagulation period 50-60%. A 1 cc. above 0.003 mg./cc. also inhibited coagulation induced by thrombin. The optimal effect was observed with 0.003 mg./cc. I. I had no effect if pure fibrinogen was coagulated by adding pure thrombin. I inhibited the thrombin-inactivating system of normal blood. In rabbits the blood became over-coagulating under the effect of I. This forced the organism to react by an increased inactivating process. In anaphylactic shock rats showed that I and heparin are antagonists of each other. The function of thrombin seems to be not only extravascular coagulation of blood but also regulation of intravascular coagulation by inducing deposition of foreign substances appearing in the blood. 21 references. István Finály

CA

11 B

A method to investigate the procedure of thrombin in-  
activation. Mihály Geranó. (Orvosi Hetilap 90, 98-104  
(1949)).—A blood sample (2-3 cc.) is taken from the vena  
cubitalis of a person or of the ear vein of an animal. After  
30 min, the blood is centrifuged for 5-7 min. and the serum  
used for the examn. Now 0.4 cc. of a thrombin soln. with  
a coagulating capacity of 10 sec. is added to 0.4 cc. of the  
serum at exactly the 30th min. after sample taking and the  
changes of blood-coagulation rate are detd. at intervals of  
1-2 min. The decrease of thrombin activity is calcd. from  
the results obtained. 37 references. I. P.

*Biochemical Lab. of Hung. Biol. Inst., Pihony*

C.A.

116

The explanation of shock symptoms on the basis of thrombin inactivation. Istvan Cserko, Mihaly Gergely, and Miklos Udvary. *Chem. Hetero. 90, 100 S, 1949*.  
Shocks were instigated in rabbits by injection of 0.5 mg histamine or 1000 mg. peptone/kg body wt. For sensitization 0.3 cc horse serum was given intravenously followed by 3 cc. 14 days later. Thrombin inactivation was detd. before shock and 3, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120, 180, 240, 300, and 360 mins. after the histamine or peptone injections. With histamine thrombin inactivation diminished in 3 min. and this continued until 60 min., then showed a rise and reached normal values at about 100 min. From here to 3 hrs. the blood showed a very long coagulation time. Then the values decreased below normal and this happened several times before reaching normal. Shock symptoms were strongest in the animals during the steep fall of the curve in the first few min. In anaphylactic shock inactivation of thrombin increased vigorously in the 3rd min. and reached very high values. Normal values were obtained at about 1 hr. and then subnormal values appeared which reached normal after several hrs. Shock symptoms occurred in the first few min. Peptone injections also increased thrombin inactivation. A normal value was reached in 1 hr. and a steady state was obtained after several waves which, however, were always above normal. Shock symptoms occurred also in the first few min. The observed phenomena are explained by a disturbance of the hepatic histamine balance of the tissues. Istvan Fulya

Budapest. Egy. Keresk. Hani. Intezet es a Tihany Biol. Kutató Intezet  
Biochem. Lab.

GERENDAS, M.  
(6510)

Kozlemeny a Tihanyi Biologiai Kutatointozet Biokemiai Laboratoriumabol es Budapesti Pazmany Peter Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos Kortani Intozetebol. A thrombinin-activallas szerepe a voralvadasban The role of inactivation of thrombin in the coagulation of blood Orvosi Hetilap 1948, 4/27 (241-245) Graphs 5

Inactivation of thrombin increases in presence of heparin and decreases when substances binding heparin (toluidene blue) are added. The inactivating system operates only in presence of heparin and heparin inactivates thrombin only in presence of a plasma-factor. The rate of inactivation in vivo is determined by the amount of free heparin. The organism regulates the rate of inactivation of thrombin and therefore the coagulability of blood by an equilibrium of heparin and kinase-like substances. The disappearance of thrombin is of major importance in the coagulability of blood and inactivation must be considered a defensive and regulating mechanism of the organism.

Straub-Szeged

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 12, Sec. II, December 1949

GERENDAS, M. 1951

(Allg. Biol. Inst. U. of Budapest)

"Thrombinase. "

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl. (20-21)  
No. abst. in Exc. Med.

BANDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.; WINTER, L.; BERNARD, T.

Application of bovine foam and of a mixture of thrombin and fibrin  
powders as hemostatic agents. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:493-  
504 1951.  
(CML 22:1.)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Industrial Research, Budapest, and  
of the First Surgical Clinic of Budapest University.

BAGDY, D.; AFRA, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Utilization of bovine plasma fibrin products. III. Use of fibrin film in animal experiments for trachea defects. Kiserlates Orvostud. 3 no. 5:373-378 1951. (CML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department of Drug Industry Research Institute and Institute of Histology and Embryology of Budapest Medical University.



BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.; WINTER, L.; HENKEDI, T.; MARTON, G.

Utilisation of the products of fibrin made from bovine plasma; fibrin powder as a thrombin vehicle in experimental hemostasis. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no.30:953-956 29 July 1951. (CJML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department (Head -- Dr. Mihaly Gerendas), Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute; First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Gyula Sebesteny), Budapest Medical University.

GERENDAS, M. AND OTHERS.

"~~Electron-microscopic~~ Examination of the Transversely Striated Muscles." p.34  
(Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4, 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, No. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, /Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

GERENDAS M.

ZINNER, Nandor, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.; BIRO, Tiber, dr.

A new method in arthroplasty. Orv. hetil. 95 no.34:932-934 22  
Aug 54.

1. As ONFI. (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr. ) II. Orthopaed osztalyanak  
(focorvos: Zinner Nandor dr. az orvostudományok kandidátusa) es az  
Országos Verellato szolgálat (igazgato: Sores Balint dr.) kutato-  
osztalyanak (vezeto: Novak Erno dr. az orvostudományok kandidátusa)  
közleménye

(JOINTS, surgery

fibrin & vitallium arthroplasty)

(FIBRIN

arthroplastic use

(VITALLIUM

arthroplastic use)

ZINNER, N.; GEMENDAS, M.; PIRO, T.

A new method of arthroplasty. Acta med. hung. 7 no.1-2:217-222  
1955.

1. II. Department of Orthopedics, State Institute for Rheumatic  
Diseases and Balneology; Research Department for the National  
Blood Donor Service.

(HIP, surgery,

arthroplasty with fibrin cup in dogs)

(FIBRIN,

fibrin cup in arthroplasty in dog)

AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS,  
Mihaly, dr. .

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99  
23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudományi Egyetem Anatómiai Intézete, a Nephadsereg  
Egészségügyi Szolgálat és Gyógyászati Kutatóintézet közleménye.  
(FIBRIN,  
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

GERENDÁS M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.11/3 Internal Med. Mar 57

1873. GERENDÁS M. Centr. Res. Inst., Hungarian Blood Transf. Serv., Budapest.  
\*The coagulogram. An aid in the evaluation of disorders  
in blood clotting THERAPIA HUNG. 1956, 1 (3-11) Graphs 1 Illus. 8  
Review of the present state of the mechanism of coagulation and its disorders. Pre-  
sentation of a rather ingenious star-shaped diagram for the recording of the re-  
sults of 12 different coagulation tests in the study of thrombosis and haemorrhagic  
diathesis.

Frick - Washington, D.C.

GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Inhibition of heparin effects by protamine sulfate. Orv. hetil.  
97 no.5:113-118 29 Jan 56.

1. Az Országos Vértanszfúzió Szolgálat Kiszámtó Kutató Intézete  
(igaz. Sáros Balint dr.) Kutató Osztályának kósl.

(HHPARIN, antag.

protamine sulfate, in blood coagulation, mechanism of action. (Hun))

(PROTAMINES, off.

protamine sulfate, heparin antag. in blood coagulation,  
mechanism of action. (Hun))

(BLOOD COAGULATION, eff. of drugs on

heparin, antag. by protamine sulfate. (Hun))

GERENDAS, M., Prof.

Studies on coagulation disorders with the aid of a coagulogram,  
Khirurgia, Sofia 10 no.11:969-986 1957.

1. Tsentralen issledovatel'ski institut na ungarskata krvodaritelna  
sluzhba-budapestska. Director: B. Suores,  
(BLOOD COAGULATION,  
determ. (Bul))



GERENDAS, M.

AFRA, D.; BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Experimental studies on the absorption of fibrin films, and their use in neurosurgical practice. Acta med. hung. 11 no.1:1-29 1957.

1. Staatliches Institut für Neurochirurgie, Forschungsinstitut der Arzneimittelindustrie und Staatlicher Blutversorgungsdienst, Budapest.

(HEMOSTATICS

fibrin films & tubes, exper. studies on absorp. & tissue reactions & use in neurosurg. (Ger))

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, surg.

fibrin films & tubes in (Ger))

Let  $A, B \in \mathcal{H}_n$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

PATAKY, Zsigmond; MEREI, Gyula; CSILLAG, Antal; GERENDAS, Mihaly

Experimental studies on the surgical use of fibrin tubes. Kiserletes  
orvostud 9 no.5-6:462-465 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikája és II. sz. Kórházának Intézete, valamint az Országos Vérellátó Szolgálat.

(BILE DUCT, COMMON, surg.

exper. repair with fibron tubes in dogs (Hun))

(FIBRON,

tubes in exper. repair of common bile ducts in dogs (Hun))

GERENDAS, M., prof.

Bioplasts and their use in surgery. Ther.hung. 7:8-16 '59.

1. From the General Research Institute of the National Blood  
Donor Service (Director: Dr. Z.Hollan), Budapest.

(PLASTICS)

(SURGERY PLASTIC)

KOVACS, Pal, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Arthroplasty with fibrin cap in tuberculous coxitis. Orv.hetil.  
101 no.39:1387-1389 25 S '60.

1. Hodmezovasarhelyi Varosi Tanacs Korhaz, Kakasszei Csont- es  
Tudosebeszeti Osztalya es Orszagos Vertranszfuzio Szolgalat  
Kozponti Kutatointezete.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR surg.)

MAGYAR, Miklos; GERENDAS, Mihaly

Kinetics of enzyme catalysis.III. Inactivation mechanism of thrombin.  
Magy kem folyoir 67 no.6:276-277 Je '61.

1. Vegyipari Egyetem Fizikai-Kemiai Tanszeke, Veszprem, es Orszagos  
Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kutato Osztalya, Budapest.

BODZA, Zsuzsa, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Data on the diagnosis and therapy of congenital afibrinogenemia.  
Orv. hetil. 102 no.45:2129-2133 5 N '61.

1. Fovaros János Korház, Gyermekosztály és Országos Vértelátó Szolgálat,  
Kózpont: Haematológiai Intézet, Véralvadaskutató Laboratórium.

(AFIBRINOGENEMIA in inf & child)







ISTVAN, Lajos, dr.; FESZLER, Gyorgy, dr.; SZTUDINKA, Gyula, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Treatment of gastrointestinal hemorrhages with a thrombin-fibrin combination. Orv.hetil. 105 no.5:219-223 2F '64.

1. Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Kutatointezete es Szombathelyi Alkozpontja.

\*

KOVACS, A.B.; SOMOGYVARI, K.; GERENDAS, M.

Studies on resorption of bioplast plates. Acta vet. Acad. sci.  
Hung. 15 no.1:91-103 '65

1. Chirurgische und Ophthalmologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof.  
A.B. Kovacs) der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität und  
Biochemisches Laboratorium (Leiter: M. Gerendas) im Zentral-  
forschungsinstitut des Staatl. Bluttransfusionsdienstes,  
Budapest.

POKOSI, György, dr. ; GYERMEKAS, Mihály, dr.

Thrombelastography. Orv. Hetil. 106 no.10:1111-1121, 7 Apr '65.

1. IV. ker. Gyermekpoliklinika és Országos Vértranszfúziós  
Szolgálat Kísérleti Kutat. Intézete.

L 15427-66 EWA(1)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AT6007484

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0070/0070

AUTHOR: Gergely, J.; Gerendas, M.; Regoczi, E.

ORG: Central Research Institute, National Blood Donor Service, Budapest (Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat, Kozponti Kutato-intezet); National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London

TITLE: Mechanism of the defibrination syndrome caused by snake venom. This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964/7

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, hematology, pathogenesis, rabbit, blood, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: Because it is an excellent model experiment for the study of the pathogenesis of the syndrome, the effect of the venom of *Anacondon rhodostoma* on blood coagulation has been investigated in rabbits. The changes in coagulability were determined by thromboelastography, by the study of thrombin formation, and by the thrombin inactivation method. The results can be outlined as follows. 1) Blood clotting increases immediately after the injection of snake venom, 2) The increase in coagulability leads

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ACC NR: AT6007484

to a significant decrease in the amount of circulating fibrinogen. 3) As a result, the coagulability of the blood decreases (fibrination-defibrination syndrome). 4) A few minutes after administration of the snake venom, fibrinolysis ceases, followed by a great increase in the second hour. The results obtained indicate that, following injection of the Malayan viper venom, the primary phenomenon is an increase in thrombin activity. Fibrinolysis is merely a secondary, compensatory process which leads to lysis of the coagulated fibrin. [UPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GERENDAY, László

Oscillation conditions of transistor oscillators. Magyar  
technikai no. 1:26-31 F'60.

1. Beloiannisz Híradástechnikai Gyar.

1. The first of the two main points is that the

importance of the location of the case is not a factor in the

selection of the case for the purpose of the study.

GERENROT, A.B., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Intravenous novocaine injection as a method of preventing traumatic  
shock. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:83 Mr'56. (MLRA 9:9)  
(NOVOCAINE) (SHOCK)



S/106/61/1  
A055/A133

9.9300

AUTHOR:

Gerenrot, E. L.

TITLE:

Noise immunity of telegraph communication through a tropospheric line telephone channel.

PERIODICAL:

Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1961, 3 - 7

TEXT:

Since some of the tropospheric telephone channels may be used for telegraph communication, it is interesting to determine the noise immunity of telegraph communications in this case. The method described in this article is based on the following assumptions: The signal amplitude  $V_{inp}$  at the receiver input is distributed according to the Rayleigh law:

$$W(V_{inp}) = \frac{V_{inp}}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{V_{inp}^2}{2}\right) \quad (1)$$

where  $W(V_{inp})$  is the density of the signal voltage amplitude distribution, and  $V_{inp}$  is the RMS value of the input signal voltage. The receiver noise voltage at

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A055/A133

Noise immunity of telegraph ....

the channel output is distributed normally. The envelope of this voltage is distributed according to the Rayleigh law:

$$W(V_{\text{noise}}) = \frac{V_{\text{noise}}}{\sigma_{\text{noise}}^2} \exp\left(-\frac{V_{\text{noise}}^2}{2\sigma_{\text{noise}}^2}\right). \quad (2)$$

The limiter is ideal, and the detector is linear.  $V_{\text{outp}}$  remains constant. The signal does not drop below the "sputter point" ("porog uluchsheniya") and the limiting threshold. In the case of double reception, the signals in the antennae of the two receivers are noncorrelated, and the characteristics of both receivers are identical. The level, in telegraphy, is equal to the level of one telephone channel, and the frequencyband is equal to that of the telephone channel. Under such conditions, and in the case of frequency telegraphy, the probability of an malfunction of a telegraph sending, due to receiver noises, can be expressed as follows in the case of single reception:

$$P_1' = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{\text{outp}}^2}{\sigma_{\text{noise}}^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{\text{outp}}^2}{N_0}\right) \quad (5)$$

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Noise immunity of telegraph ....

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where  $N_0 = 2\sigma_{\text{noise}}^2$ . Then the author takes into consideration the rapid fadings of the signal. The frequency of rapid fadings being comparatively low, their effect on the noise immunity can be taken into account in formula (5) by supposing that:

$$N_{\text{noise}} = \frac{A}{P_{\text{inp}}} \quad (6)$$

$N_{\text{noise}}$  being the noise-power at the channel output,  $P_{\text{inp}}$  being the input signal power, and:

$$A = 10^{-3} n k T \Delta F \left( \frac{F_k}{\Delta f_k} \right)^2$$

where  $n$  is the receiver noise-factor,  $k$  is the Boltzmann's constant,  $T$  is the absolute temperature,  $\Delta F$  is the telephone channel band-width and  $\Delta f_k$  is the effective deviation in a channel. The probability of malfunction will then be given by the following expression:

$$P_1 = \frac{B}{2\sigma_{\text{inp}}^2 V_{\text{outp}}^2} \quad (10)$$

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A055/A133

Noise immunity of telegraph ....

where:  $B = 4kT_{inp} \cdot R_{outp}$ ,  $R_{inp}$  and  $R_{outp}$  being the input and the output resistance of the receiver, respectively. For a line consisting of  $m$  sections:

$$P_1 \text{ freq. telegr.} = m \frac{B}{2\sigma_{inp}^2 V_{outp}^2} \quad (11)$$

In the case of double reception, this probability is:

$$P_2 \text{ freq. telegr.} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} m \left[ \frac{2nkT\Delta F \left( \frac{F_s}{\Delta f_s} \right)^2 R_{inp} R_{outp}}{\sigma_{inp}^2 V_{outp}^2} \right]^2 \quad (16)$$

In the case of multiple ( $\nu$ -fold) diversity reception:

$$P_{\nu \text{ freq. telegr.}} = m \frac{\nu B}{4\sigma_{inp}^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{N_0^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\nu^2 + \frac{B}{\sigma_{inp}^2}) \frac{1}{N_0}} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{B}{2\sigma_{inp}^2 N_0}} \right)^{\nu-1} dN_0 \quad (19)$$

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Noise immunity of telegraph ....

or, the variable  $x = 1/N_0$  being introduced for the calculation of the integral:

$$P_v \text{ freq. telegr.} = m \frac{\sqrt{B}}{4\sigma_{\text{inp}}^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( V_{\text{outp}}^2 + \frac{B}{\sigma_{\text{inp}}^2} \right) x} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{Bx}{2\sigma_{\text{inp}}^2}} \right)^{v-1} dx \quad (20)$$

There are 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Altman, Sichak. "Simplified diversity Communication system for beyond the horizon links". El. Commun., v. 33, No. 2, June 1956.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960.

[Abstracter's note: The following subscripts are translated in the text and formulae: noise stands for "w", inp stands for "Bx", outp stands for "Bbx", freq. telegr. stands for "um"].

Card 5/5

GERENROT, I. S.

Anticorrosion protection of the gas pipe Dashava-Kiev.  
V. S. Chernovol and I. S. Gerenrot. *Transport i Ispol'zovanie Prirod. Gasa*. (Kiev, Gostekhizdat, Ukr. S.S.R.)  
1953, 92-100; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50956.—  
The arrangement, spacing, and cost of the cathodic protection of these gas lines, and the results of these measures are detailed.  
M. Hosh

(1)

FRANTSHVICH, Ivan Nikitich; CHERNOVOL, Vasilii Semenovich; ~~QVH~~ ~~ENROT~~,  
Iosif Sancylovich; PILIPENKO, Nina Alekseyevna; YAGUPOL'SKAYA,  
Lidiya Maimovna; ZIL'BAN, M.S., redaktor; FIDORCHENKO, I.M., dok-  
tor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[Over-all electric controlling of corrosion in the Dashava -  
Kiev gas pipe line] Kompleksnaia elektrozashchita gazoprovoda  
Dashava - Kiev ot korrozii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR,  
1955. 30 p. (MIRA 9:3)  
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

~~SECRET~~ I.S.; YAGUPOL'SKAYA, L.N.

Use of wind motors for stations of cathodic protection on the  
Dnshava-Kiev gas pipeline. Gas.prom.no.3:32-34 Mr '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Wind mills)



GERENROT, I.S.

Means for further increasing the capacity of the Danhava-Riev  
gas pipeline. Gas.proj. no.8:34-35 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines.



GERENROT, Iosif Samoylovich; KOVIKOVA, E.M., ved. red.; VORONOVA,  
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of main gas pipelines] Remontno-  
avariinaya sluzhba na magistral'nykh gazoprovodakh. Moskva,  
Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962. 165 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Natural gas--Pipelines)

USSR/Electronic - Pulse detection

Card 1/1 : Pub. 90-10/13

FD-534

Author : Gerenrot, Ye. L.

Title : Transient processes during pulse detection

Periodical : Radiotekhnika 9, 74-76, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : Examined transient processes in single-tube and push-pull detector circuits for non-linear approximations of their characteristics. Derived formulas for the dc voltage component for a load when detecting rectangular and exponential radio and video pulses. Analysis was also conducted by slowly varying the amplitude of the rectified voltage. Three references: 3 USSR.

Institution :

Submitted : October 30, 1952

GERENHOFF, Ye. L.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A photoelectric comparator. Izv. lab. 21 no. 4: 495-496 '55.  
(MLRA 816)

1. Odesskoye vysshaye morekhodnoye uchilishche  
(Photoelasticity) (Strains and Stresses--Measurements)

GERENROT, Ye. L.

I-7

USSR / Radio Physics. Reception of Radio Waves.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7337

Author : Gerenrot, Ye. L.

Title : Detection of Pulses of Complex Waveform

Orig Pub : Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 4, 436-442

Abstract : Analysis of the transients in the circuit of an ideal detector used in a circuit where the internal impedance of the source cannot be neglected. A general method is given for the calculation of the voltage across the load in the detection of pulses of arbitrary waveform. The damping time of the voltage across the load is established.

Card : 1/1

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*GERENROT, U.Z.L.*

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1594

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS  
 AUTHOR GERENROT, E.L.  
 TITLE An Impulse Detector with an Inductive Capacitive Filter.  
 PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika, 11, fasc. 10, 30-37 (1956)  
 Issued: 11 / 1956

This work describes a method of computing transition processes on the occasion of the rectification of radio impulses of any form in a detector scheme with an inductive capacitive filter. The interior resistance of the current source is here taken into account. At first the rectification equation is derived. For practical purposes the rectification of strong signals is of great interest, and therefore the present work confined analysis to such signals and the occasionally linear approximation of the detector characteristic is employed. Analysis is carried out by the method of slowly modifying amplitudes. The equations finally obtained are linear differential equations with constant coefficients which can be integrated in a general form in the case of any form of voltage amplitude (at the tube, which slowly changes in the course of time) of the radio impulse at the input of the amplifier. These equations may be used for the determination of the voltage when the impulse rectifier is under load by means of an inductive-capacitive filter on the occasion of the rectification of any form of radio impulses. If impulses occur in any of the forms most frequently encountered in practice (rectangular, exponential, sinusoidal, etc.), the integrals of the equations obtained can easily be computed. Utilization is easiest in the case of a

Radiotekhnika, 11, fasc.10, 30-37 (1956)

CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1594

rectangular impulse. The formulae for this case are derived. Next, the voltage output is dealt with, which is due to the inductivity and capacity present in the detector filter. Investigation shows that voltage on the load must, as a result of output, be greater than the steady voltage. The formula for the time of tuning is then derived. As it is possible for each concrete task to find out whether coupling is necessary or not, and, if so, at what time such coupling is necessary, it is shown how to find the rectifying angle, and cases in which coupling is necessary or not are enumerated. In conclusion the results of investigations of the same processes carried out by GUTKIN and KULIKOVSKIY are studied, and the results of both methods are found to be in good agreement.

A comparison of the theoretical results obtained in connection with the present work with those obtained by experiments shows good agreement and proves the usefulness of the suggested method for practical purposes.

INSTITUTION:



GERENROT, YE. L.

109-5-9/22

AUTHOR:

GERENROT, Ye. L.

TITLE:

The general Method of Investigation in Detecting Impulses.  
(Obshchiy metod issledovaniya perekhodnykh protsessov pri de-  
tektirovanii impul'sov, Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 597-600  
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

A method, which is of a more general character than those hitherto published, is given for the analysis of transition processes connected with the detection of impulses of any form in a detector system with a load LCR. The presence of inductivity in the detector load and the transition processes in the feed circuit are taken into account. For this purpose a linear equation with constant coefficients, which can be integrated in the general form and with any form of the exterior EMF, is then derived. This is the general solution of the problem under investigation. In conclusion the results obtained are compared with one another. (With 1 Illustration and 6 Slavic References).

ASSOCIATION:

Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

14.3.1956

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 1/1

61373  
S/136/62/000/006/006/013  
A169/A026

6.9400

AUTHOR:

Gerenrot, Ye.L.

TITLE:

The Calculation of Noises in Channels of a Radio Relay Line<sup>7</sup> in Case of Introducing Predistortions<sup>2</sup>

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1960,<sup>14</sup> No. 6, pp. 28 - 32

TEXT: The author discusses the noises of nonlinear transitions in the telephone channels of a radio relay line with frequency modulation and frequency condensation. The application of predistortions will considerably increase the capacity of a radio relay line system, since telephone channels can be established at the upper frequencies of the group spectrum, at which an admissibly high noise level would be created without predistortions. He presents graphs and formulas for converting the noise power of nonlinear transitions in the absence of predistortions to the analogous noise power after the introduction of predistortions. For this purpose, the author used the graphs and formulas for determining the spectral densities of nonlinearity products of the second and third order in the absence of predistortions, which were given by S.V. Borodich (Ref. 2) and V.A. Smirnov (Ref. 3). He does not consider the waveguide noises in his calculations, since an accounting of noises in long waveguides would pre-

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S/106/60/000/006/006/013

A169/A026

The Calculation of Noises in Channels of a Radio Relay Line in Case of Introducing Predistortions

sent considerable difficulties. He established that the ratio of the noise power of nonlinear transitions after introducing predistortions to the analogous noise power without the application of predistortions, is identical for the noises caused by the nonlinearity of the group channel (gruppovoy trakt) and for the noises caused by the high-frequency channel. The graphs given by the author can be used for calculating the noise power of nonlinear transitions caused by the nonlinearity of the group and the high-frequency channels during the operation with predistortions recommended by the IRCC. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 American. ✓

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1959

Card 2/2

S/106/62/000/002/001/010  
A055/A:01

6.4200

AUTHOR:

Gerenrot, Ye. L.

TITLE:

Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of a tropospheric radio-relay line with linear addition

PERIODICAL:

Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1962, 3 - 9

TEXT:

This article is an analysis of the interference-immunity of the telegraph channel of a FM radio-relay line with frequency multiplexing in the case of diversity reception with linear intermediate-frequency and group-frequency addition of signals. Formulae are derived for the probability of error. The analysis is carried out on the following assumptions: 1) The signals at the inputs of both receivers are not correlated, and their amplitudes are distributed according to the Rayleigh law. 2) The noise voltages in each receiver following the mixer, and also at the channel output, are distributed normally. 3) The signal does not drop below the FM threshold. 4) The signal amplitude at the frequency discriminator output and also at the channel output remains constant. 5) The characteristics of both receivers are identical. Linear intermediate-frequency addition. - He states that the whole h-f part of the addition system can be replaced by the

and 1/3

Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of ....

S/106/62/000/002/001/010  
A055/A101

h-f circuit of an equivalent receiver, having a normal noise distribution and where the signal is distributed according to the convolution of two functions of density distribution. He examines the probability of error at the output of this equivalent receiver and derives formulae giving the error probability, first in the absence of fading and then in the presence of fading. Linear group-frequency addition. - Here also, the author uses an equivalent receiver having at its output a signal with constant amplitude and with a normally distributed noise voltage. A formula is deduced for the probability of error in the presence of fading. This probability is determined approximately. This approximate calculation shows that the interference-immunity is considerably lower with the linear group-frequency addition than with other addition methods. A particular case of group-frequency addition (called "rational" addition) is examined. At the end of the article, the author compares the error probabilities of different addition methods. He finds that the error probability with linear low-frequency addition is smaller than in the case of automatic selection ("avtovybor"). The automatic selection case was examined by the author in an earlier article, published in 'Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1961. There are 3 figures, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads as follows: Barrow, Error probabilities for telegraph signals transmitted on a fading FM carrier.

Card 2/3

Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of .... S/106/62/000/00 /00 /010  
A055/A101

Proc IRE, v 48, no. 9, 1960. The Soviet authors and scientists mentioned in  
the article are: V.I. Bunimovich, N.I. Chistyakov, V.M. Sidorov, V.S. Mel'nikov,  
I.M. Ryzhik, I.S. Gradshteyn and R.O. Kuz'min

SUBMITTED. September 14, 1961

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Card 3/3

GERENROT, Ye.L.

Interference rejection of quadrupled frequency FM signals.  
Elektrosvias' 17 no.10:10-19 0 63. (MIRA 17:1)

POLOVINCHIK, D.; GHEHNROT, Yu., uchernyy sekretar' (Kiyev);  
LOZANSKIY, M.

Efficient promotion of technological knowledge. NTO no.11:  
46-47 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta pervichnoy organizatsii  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash,"  
Kiyev (for Polovinchik). 2. Chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo  
obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash," Kiyev (for Lozanskiy).  
(Technical education)



GERENROT, Yu.Ye.; GOL'DFAIN, A.I.

High-frequency hardening of rings used in supporting and turning devices. Stroil. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.12:26-27 D '58.

(Induction heating) (Metals--Hardening) (MIRA 11:12)

18 (5, 7)

SOV/128-59-11-18/24

AUTHORS: Gerenrot, Yu.Ye. and Pilipenko, I.A., Engineers

TITLE: Castings of Steel Blocks with External Chills

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When casting blocks of steel, Type 20L and 25 L, the raw molding was originally used at the plant. The dead heads were located on the rim. The castings obtained possessed sand blisters and shrink holes. Later on, the process of casting in dry molds was developed; along the groove surface, external chills were applied. The molds were cast through a spray gate system. Application of chills considerably speeds up the solidification of castings; it permits diminishing the block disc thickness from 20-22 mm to 10 mm; the allowance for machining the hub bore was decreased from 16-20 mm to 7 mm; the dead head weight from 25 kg to 12 kg. Metal savings of 12% were attained. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 1/1

GERENROT, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Holding steel blocks using exterior coolers. Stroi.i dor.  
nashinostr. 5 no.1:30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Excavating machinery)

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.